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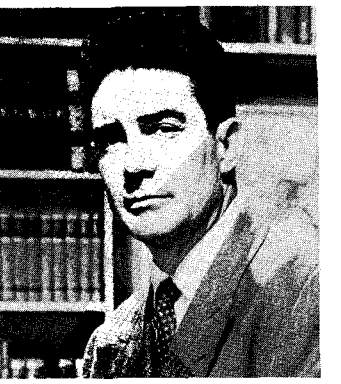

DAN SMOOT

PLANNED DICTATORSHIP

"The way to have good and safe government is not to trust it all to one; but to divide it among the many, distributing to every one exactly the functions he is competent to. Let the National government be entrusted with the defense of the nation, and its foreign and federal relations; the State government with the civil rights, laws, police and administration of what concerns the State generally; the counties with the local concerns of the counties and each ward direct the interests within itself. It is by dividing and subdividing these republics, from the great national one down through all its subordinations, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm and affairs by himself; ... that all will be done for the best. What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body, no matter whether of the autocrats of Russia or France or of the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate."

—Thomas Jefferson

In June, 1955, the Federal Civil Defense Administration staged Operation Alert, a nation-wide rehearsal of what civil defense would do in the event of a nuclear bombing raid on the United States which killed around 10 million people. Operation Alert revealed that sudden disaster could cause drastic confusion in the civil defense system. It also revealed that absolute dictatorship would emerge before the casualties could be counted.

After receiving reports of the mock casualties in the mock nuclear air raid, in connection with Operation Alert, President Eisenhower, on June 16, 1955 (without waiting for reports to see whether normal civil authorities could maintain order) used his Executive Power to issue a mock declaration of martial law for the whole nation.

Comments in the press and in Congress were, generally, unfavorable. To some, it was chilling to see how readily a President of the United States would proclaim a military dictatorship in time of emergency and disaster. To others, Eisenhower's haste to issue a mock declaration of martial law revealed only that the Administration had no adequate plan of action — that Eisenhower reached for the weapon of martial law because he did not know what else to do.[1]

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Hence, the Operation Alert exercise of 1955 helped create demand for a better plan of national action to be followed if the United States were suddenly struck a devastating blow.

In 1958, President Eisenhower reorganized the civil defense system. He merged the Civil Defense Administration with the old Office of Defense Mobilization, creating a new agency called the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

President Kennedy scrapped the Eisenhower system and established something entirely new. Kennedy says that civil defense should not be handled by a separate agency of government, but that the multiple activities of civil defense should be handled by the regular departments and agencies of government — all of their activities to be planned and co-ordinated by a small presidential staff.

Kennedy's Executive Orders

On July 20, 1961, Kennedy (by Executive Order No. 10952) abolished the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, immediately transferring most civil defense functions to the Department of Defense. On August 1, 1961, Secretary of Defense McNamara put Adam Yarmolinsky temporarily in charge of all civil defense activities in the Department of Defense. Yarmolinsky (whose parents are notorious communist-fronters) has a record of participating in communist activities since his undergraduate days at Harvard.[2] Since the Kennedy Administration apparently considers Yarmolinsky indispensable for other duties in the Defense Department, Yarmolinsky was soon replaced as head of civil defense activities. The present Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Defense is Steuart L. Pittman.

On August 14, 1961, Kennedy issued Executive Order No. 10958, giving the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the civil defense responsibility of stockpiling medical supplies; giving to the Secretary of Agriculture the civil defense responsibility of stockpiling food.

On February 16, 1962, Kennedy issued *ten* Executive Orders (10995 and 10997 through 11005) delegating other civil defense responsibilities to heads of other departments and agencies — Interior Department, Commerce Department, Labor Department, Post Office Department, Federal Aviation Agency, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, and so on.

The small presidential staff, which has the responsibility of planning and co-ordinating the civil defense activities of the regular agencies and departments of government, is called the Office of Emergency Planning. Oddly enough, President Kennedy did not issue an Executive Order "creating" the Office of Emergency Planning and outlining its duties until September, 1962 — more than a year after the OEP had been actively in existence.

On September 27, 1962, Kennedy issued Executive Order 11051, "Prescribing Responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President." The most notable thing about this Executive Order, however, is that it amended 15 previous Executive Orders (5 issued by Truman; 8, by Eisenhower; 2, by Kennedy himself) by deleting references to "Civil and Defense Mobilization" and replacing those references with "Office of Emergency Planning."

The significance of this change in language is subtle. In November, 1962, the Eighth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference met in Paris, attended by delegates from the parliaments of the 15 countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Thirteen United States Senators (under the chairmanship of J. William Fulbright, extreme leftwing Democrat from Arkansas); and eight United States Representatives (under

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the chairmanship of Wayne L. Hays, extreme leftwing Democrat from Ohio) made up the delegation from the American "parliament" to the Eighth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference.

Senator Fulbright's official report to the Senate on the Eighth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference contains a brief section on Civil Defense, from which the following is quoted:

"Civil emergency planning is much wider in its implications than civil defense.

"Whereas civil defense can be considered as a purely national responsibility, civil emergency planning requires close cooperation between the NATO Allies. . . .

"Although civil emergency planning does not directly encroach on the responsibilities of national authorities, nevertheless on a number of points the organization of the latter will have to take account of the former's planning and preparations."(3)

Here appears to be a reason for changing "civil defense" and "defense mobilization" to "emergency planning." It takes our civil defense preparations out of the "purely national" realm, and makes them part of an over-all international plan.

On February 26, 1963, President Kennedy issued nine more Executive Orders (11087 through 11095) delegating "emergency planning" activities to heads of governmental agencies not mentioned in previous Executive Orders on the subject: Federal Communications Commission, Civil Service Commission, Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, Federal Reserve System, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Power Commission, National Science Foundation, and so on.

In all, Kennedy has issued 23 Executive Orders, dealing with emergency planning, which prescribe the lines of authority for a total dictatorship to be controlled and coordinated at the top by a small group of emergency planners in the executive office of the President.

The national police state thus planned would be a tighter, more complete dictatorship than any which has ever existed in modern times, in communist countries or elsewhere. Kennedy's executive orders outline a plan, not for protecting the American people from suffering and death in the event of disaster, but for seizing absolute control of every aspect of human life in the United States.

The Executive Orders, which formally proclaimed the plan, have been published in the *Federal Register*. This is the modern way of giving executive proclamations the force of law. In the formulation of such "executive law," Congress does not deliberate and legislate, in response to the desires of the people and in conformity with grants of power in the Constitution. Indeed, Congress has no role at all. The President proclaims a law, then gives it statutory force by merely publishing it in the *Federal Register*.

Thus, President Kennedy, by Executive Orders which bypass Congress, has already created a body of "laws" to transform our Republic into a dictatorship — at the discretion of the President. The extraordinary principle (that the President can do anything he pleases in time of dire emergency, and that the President alone can determine what is a dire emergency) was proclaimed by Franklin D. Roosevelt in November, 1933, and reaffirmed by the Attorney General — and has never been challenged by the Courts or the Congress of the United States.(4)

Can We Trust Our Leaders?

It is a dangerous delusion to feel that we can trust our President to tell us the truth; trust him not to exercise auhority unnecessarily; trust him to act only in the best interest of the American nation.

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Let us not forget what happened on October 29, 1962. On that day, Arthur Sylvester (Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs) admitted that the Kennedy Administration was giving the public false information about Cuba. Sylvester defended official falsification of the news as proper "management" and "control," saying that the "generation of news" by officialdom is "part of the weaponry that a President has" in the "solution of political problems" — and that the end of creating, in the minds of the people, the correct attitude about governmental programs, justifies the means.[5]

Let us remember also President Kennedy's statement on May 12, 1963, concerning the dispatch of Federal troops to Alabama. The President said:

"This Government will do whatever must be done to . . . uphold the law of the land. . . . The Birmingham agreement was and is a fair and just accord. . . . The Federal Government will not permit it to be sabotaged by a few extremists on either side who think they can defy both the law and the wishes of responsible citizens by inciting or inviting violence."[6]

Unless there is obvious and significant violation of legitimate federal authority, the President (under the Constitution) has no right to send troops into a state to maintain order, except on invitation of the government of that state. In Alabama, the Governor had asked the President *not* to send troops. No federal authority was being violated. The "law of the land" which the President mentioned was a figment of his own mind — because no federal law, or even federal court order, was involved. The "Birmingham agreement" which the President said he would enforce with federal troops, was a private agreement between whites and negroes, dealing, primarily, with the question of job opportunities for negroes.

As to "inciting or inviting violence" in Alabama, the President himself was guilty of that, by continual agitation of the delicate situation, specifically by calling Mrs. Martin Luther King to express concern when her husband (a professional agitator, with a communist front and jail record) was behind bars for inciting civil disturbance.

As to the *need* for federal troops to suppress violence: the total of human suffering which the race riots have caused in Birmingham is hardly worthy of notice in comparison with the continual savage depradations upon white people, by negro hoodlums, in the city of Washington, D. C.

In the Alabama affair, the President *proves* that he *does* misrepresent facts to the people and *does* use illegal and unnecessary power to serve his own political ends.

As to whether the President can be trusted to act only in the best interests of the nation — note two cases which indicate otherwise: El Chamizal and Panama.

EL CHAMIZAL — The Treaty of Guadalupe, February 2, 1848, established the Rio Grande River as the boundary between Texas and Mexico. Between 1864 and 1868, the Rio Grande eroded a large portion of the high Mexican south bank and formed an alluvial deposit (about 630 acres in size) on the United States side of the river. This occurred just south of El Paso, then a small border town. As El Paso grew, it took in the great alluvial deposit which came to be called *El Chamizal*. In 1895, the Mexican government made a formal claim to El Chamizal. The American government maintained, in effect, that the middle of the River was the boundary line, and that all soil north of that boundary line was American soil, regardless of how it got there.

On June 24, 1910, the Mexican and United States governments agreed to let an Arbitration Commission (composed of one Mexican,

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one American, one Canadian) decide whether El Chamizal belonged to the United States or to Mexico. The Arbitration Commission refused to decide the question. Instead, the Commission decided, on June 15, 1911, that El Chamizal should be divided between Mexico and the United States. The United States government would not accept that decision, which the Arbitration Commission had not been empowered to make.

The issue became dormant for more than fifty years, except for an occasional political speech by some Mexican demagogue who whipped up hatred for the United States and gathered votes for himself by denouncing the El Chamizal "land grab."

President Kennedy reopened the old El Chamizal sore. Trying to win Mexican support for his Alliance for Progress, Kennedy quietly opened negotiations with the Mexican government, to work out a means of giving Mexico the 630 acres of United States territory, which, meanwhile, had become part of the downtown section of modern El Paso. Kennedy got support from the city government of El Paso and from certain business interests there, by promising tremendous outlays of taxpayers' money to "compensate" the city for the loss of territory.[7]

An article in *The Dallas Morning News*, May 28, 1963, reported information, from "authoritative sources," that the United States and Mexico would announce within the next few days a settlement of the El Chamizal dispute.

PANAMA — Many events and circumstances (too numerous to review at this time) indicate that Kennedy is also planning to surrender American control of the Panama Canal, either to the government of Panama or to a United Nations agency. Following the example set by Eisenhower, Kennedy has already weakened the American position by permitting the flying of the Panama flag alongside the Stars and Stripes in the Canal Zone, thus showing a Panamanian "titular" sovereignty over our territory.

As to the question (if there be a question) of whether the Kennedy Administration *wants* a socialist dictatorship in the United States — we need only to read one publication of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

United Nations officials — realizing that the massive outpouring of American tax dollars (in the United States and abroad) is rapidly building a one-world socialist system; realizing that most of that spending is done under the guise of *arming to resist communism;* and realizing that the Kennedy Administration is determined to disarm the United States — grew concerned about the reduction of American governmental spending which disarmament might bring.

On September 22, 1961, the UN Secretariat requested that the United States furnish information on "the economic and social consequences of disarmament in the U.S." Kennedy's U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency prepared a report to reassure the United Nations officials. The report, published in July, 1962, says, in essence, that disarmament will not substantially reduce the spending of American tax dollars, but will deflect those dollars into such programs as social security, federal aid to education, urban renewal, financing mass transit systems, expanding public health and mental health activities, and increasing foreign aid channelled through United Nations agencies.[8]

Only An Emergency Is Needed

Any thoughtful person who has watched the arrogant and lawless behavior of the Kennedy Administration; its studied efforts to deceive the people and the Congress; its habit of appeasing foreign powers (particularly communist and pro-communist powers) by sacrificing American national interests; and

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its relentless drive toward the total socialist state — reasonably fears that Kennedy might take advantage of some emergency to make himself a dictator, in accordance with the plan which his Executive Orders have already outlined.

The May, 1963, Wheat Referendum (when farmers repudiated Kennedy's farm program, in the face of Kennedy's threats and promises) is only one of many indications of a growing political revolt against the Kennedy Administration. Kennedy has enough cunning to see this. If his prestige and influence continue to sink, what will he do in 1964 if he feels he cannot win re-election? Will he accept the verdict of elections and surrender the power so dear to him? Or will he make himself a dictator, by creating an "emergency"?

What kind of emergency could he create? Since the temperament and disposition of the President became apparent, in the first months of his Administration, there has been anxiety that he might arrange a war for the United States in 1964, if he felt that necessary for his own re-election. This anxiety is by no means unfounded. It deepened in late 1962 when Kennedy made war-like gestures about Cuba for the purpose of getting New Frontier supporters elected to Congress.

There is another possible emergency — already building up under the senseless and ceaseless prodding of the President and his brother, the Attorney General: an emergency involving racial conflict in the United States.

Note this grim paragraph from the May, 1963, issue of *H. du B. Reports*, a newsletter written in Paris, France, by the extremely well-informed Hilaire du Berrier:

"The governments of Western Europe are receiving alarming reports which touch on America's internal stability. Their informants put it bluntly: A development has taken place within the past few weeks which can shake America, and a crisis in America can endanger the West. The NAACP has consistently expressed embarrassment at the violence and anti-White declarations of another group, the Black Muslims, who preach a distorted mohammedanism under the leadership of a former factory hand, Elijah Poole, now known as Elijah Muhammad. The NAACP's moderate leaders have acquired both sympathy and support by repudiating Black Muslim advocacy of terrorism and black supremacy. However, according to reliable reports reaching governments around the world (though not the American public), the NAACP and Elijah Muhammad's followers have formed a common front, which means that the more violent leaders have assumed direction. The focal points for a sudden, brutal outbreak are now New York, Detroit and Chicago, Black Muslim strongholds where for five years Elijah Muhammad's lieutenants have been organizing an elite militia and stocking arms."

The Black Muslims want negro supremacy, and openly advocate murder of white people until all whites in the United States are either exterminated or reduced to bondage. The NAACP has made an elaborate pretense of "repudiating" the Black Muslims movement, but there are many indications that the NAACP and the Black Muslims are working hand-in-glove: the NAACP warning that if their particular brand of violence is not fully supported, the bloodier violence of the Black Muslims is inevitable.

United States Representative Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat, New York), negro Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, is a life-member of the NAACP. Yet he has openly associated himself with the Black Muslims movement. He recently spoke gloatingly on a national television program about how the negro "has the white man running scared."[9]

The head of the NAACP in Washington, D. C. (where negro criminal violence against white people is creating something akin to a reign of terror) said, on a national television program in early May, 1963, that negro

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violence is coming and that the NAACP will promote the violence if whites do not immediately give the negro what he demands.

What does he demand? Absolute legal equality with whites? Not at all! The most explosive racial situation in America is not in the South, but in New York City — where the white man's right to own and dispose of private property and his right to choose his own associates have been violated to grant negroes so-called "anti-discrimination" laws. In New York, negroes have no trouble exercising their voting rights. There are no legal barriers to school integration. Housing laws make it illegal for private realtors to refuse rental or sale on racial grounds. And "fair employment" laws make it illegal for private employers to refuse employment to negroes because of race.

Yet, the negroes of New York City, prodded by Black Muslim and NAACP leaders and by men like Adam Clayton Powell, are more restless than ever before. Now they are demanding *enforced social and economic equality* with white people — which means nothing less than confiscation of the property and earnings of white people (whose superior abilities give them superior earning power) in order to give negroes what they lack innate ability to earn.

In New Rochelle, New York; in Berkeley, California; in Englewood, New Jersey; in Nashville, Tennessee; in Baltimore, Maryland; in Birmingham, Alabama; in Detroit, Michigan; in Greenwood, Mississippi; in Chicago, Illinois; in Washington, D. C. — all across the land, racial tensions are growing every day. Everywhere, they are being prodded by the whole pack of liberal politicians, both

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. But what can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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Republican and Democrat, who are jockeying for the organized negro vote in 1964.

This situation could become the "emergency" which projects John F. Kennedy into absolute dictatorship.

What To Do

It may very well be that President Kennedy will never try to make himself a dictator, or involve the nation in war just to get himself re-elected. Despite the blueprint for dictatorship already prepared by Kennedy's Executive Orders; and despite abundant indications that Kennedy is capable of creating a pretext for seizing power if he fears defeat at the polls in 1964, it is quite likely that none of this will happen. But the very *possibility* — however remote — should be removed. Congress could remove it, and probably would, if there were sufficient public demand.

Congress should abolish (by withholding funds, if necessary) the whole federal civil defense, and "emergency planning," setup. In time of emergency or disaster, individuals and communities would be infinitely better off in looking after themselves, than in waiting for direction and dictation from federal bureaucrats.

Beyond that, Congress should submit an amendment to repeal the income tax amendment. The corrupt, oppressive income tax system feeds all the plans for socialist dictatorship in the United States. Cut off the excess tax money, and the evil plans will wither and die.

The public could demand that Congress enact a law providing that *all* appropriations will be withheld from *any* agency of government trying to initiate *any* program which has not been authorized by Congress through formal, constitutional, legislative process.

A Congress which would do that would go further, and reverse the settled trend toward dictatorship in the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *The Powers of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States,* House Document No. 443, 84th Congress, June 14, 1956, pp. 14, 137-45

(2) *Military Cold War Education and Speech Review Policies,* Hearings before the Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, 1962, Part IV, pp. 1491-2

(3) *Eighth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference,* Report to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, April 8, 1963, p. 23

(4) "Between the Lines — Emergency Planners," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The Shreveport Journal,* November 17, 1962, p. 2

(5) "Free Press Maintains Confidence of Public," AP story by J. M. Roberts, *The Dallas Morning News,* November 1, 1962, Section 1, p. 8

(6) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* May 17, 1963, p. 783

(7) "Mexico Seems Sure to Win 'Chamizal'," by Walter B. Moore, *The Dallas Morning News,* March 9, 1963, Section 4, p. 2; "35 Million Indemnity For 'Chamizal' Seen," UPI dispatch from El Paso, Texas, *The Dallas Times Herald,* July 18, 1962, p. A-6; *Congressional Record,* January 29, 1963, pp. 1243 ff.; UPI dispatch from Laredo, Texas, *The Dallas Morning News,* February 24, 1963, Section 1, p. 16

(8) *The Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament,* U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Publication No. 6, July, 1962; "Would Disarmament Mean a Depression"? by Emile Benoit, *The New York Times Magazine,* April 28, 1963, pp. 16 ff.

(9) "Two Ways: Black Muslim and N.A.A.C.P.," by Gertrude Samuels, *The New York Times Magazine,* May 12, 1963, pp. 26 ff.

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WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both sides* of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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